

## THE DAILY NEWS.

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THE DAILY NEWS will be served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business Notices, 20 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, One Dollar each.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

—Gold closed in New York yesterday at 35.  
—Cotton in New York closed flat and lower. Sales 2000 bales at 30 cents.  
—Cotton in Liverpool closed easier but not lower. Sales 8000 bales. Uplands 12½d. 12½d.  
—No life insurance company has ever failed in this country.

—Mexican journals accuse Minister Bocanegra of "hitting" at annexation, in his public utterances.

—Bonnets are worn smaller than ever. A puffing of velvet and a fall of lace, and lo! you have a bonnet.

—High-necked dresses are out a little lower in the front to make room for the locket so much worn at present.

—The Georgia Legislature has passed a resolution to elect Representatives to Congress on the first Monday in April.

—The New York Society for the Prevention of Gambling captured thirty-two clerks last month, in the different gambling saloons of the city.

—The Countess of Sarlat, wife of the former Minister of France in this country, who was a Protestant, has just become a Roman Catholic.

—The society to propagate the Catholic faith received a million dollars last year, of which nine-tenths was from one cent per week subscriptions.

—John Brougham has made a hit in his new theatre, at New York, by introducing a scene in which Miss Elsie Germon rides a velocipede on the stage.

—One of the gambling establishments at Baden-Baden has offered Mrs. Lincoln £2000 per year to remain there as the guest of that establishment for three years. The offer has been accepted.

—The New York gossip says that Edwin Booth has been playing Romeo to Miss Mary McVicker's Juliet, for several months, and the probabilities are that he will soon change the role to that of Benedick.

—The total cost of the Prussian war of 1866, as verified by the Berlin Court of Accounts, amounts to 150,870,174 thalers (three francs seventy-five centimes each), and of which 729,096 were for secret political purposes.

—A correspondent mentions that henceforward there will not be two altar lights during the celebration of the Sacrament at St. Alban's, Holborn, London, but that seven pendant lamps will keep constantly burning before the altar.

—At the opening of the Legislative Chambers in Paris, the procession was attentively watched by ex-Queen Isabella from her present abode. It was remarked that she wore a look of deep melancholy, doubtless caused by former recollections.

—The authorship of "The Girl of the Period" and other essays of the same class published in the Saturday Review, is now attributed to good authority to Mrs. Lynn Linton, author of "Lizzie Lorton" and other novels. Edmund Yates says so, and he ought to know.

—A curious feature marked the business of the London Stock Exchange a fortnight ago. There was a revived demand for the Confederate loan, which was quoted at 29 10s. The idea that some recognition of these bonds may be given by the Anglo-American commission, has brought about this renewed speculation.

—There is no mistaking the feeling engendered among the several factions of Republicans. It is quite bitter, but except as to the Wade and Butler controversy, the probability is that the storm will blow over before the sun sets to-morrow. Butler and Wade are positive men, both courageous and determined—warm friends and intense haters. What will come of their "little unpleasantness" is not easily divined.

—A peculiarly favored Paris correspondent tells how Eugenie dressed. When the Empress is about to pass from her apartment to her dressing-room, the first femme de chambre touches an electric bell that corresponds with the room overhead. Thereupon a trap-door in the ceiling of the dressing-room opens, and the toilette the Empress has signified her intention of wearing is lowered from above—petticoats, slip, dress, tunic, all ready to put on, one inside the other, with their trimmings of flowers and ribbons, flounces and lace. A quarter of an hour after she is dressed, necklace, jewels and earrings are in their places, and then the hairdresser is summoned; for the Empress, contrary to the usual fashion, leaves her coiffure to the last. The whole process is completed in less than half an hour.

—The Herald of Wednesday reports: "Southern securities were more in demand. Private investors and a few of the country banks were purchasers. The market closed with the following quotations: Virginia, ex coupon, 56½; 57; do, nov, 62½; do, registered, 50½; 51; Georgia sixes, 82½; do, nov, 82½; do, 50; seven, interest payable in Georgia, 87½; North Carolina, ex coupon, 68½; do, nov, 61½; Alabama, 61½; 62½; do, five, 65; 66; South Carolina sixes, 78½; do, nov, 71½; City of Memphis sixes, 35½; City of Atlanta, 80½; City of Savannah, 80½; 81; City of New Orleans, 75½; Mobile and Ohio, 62½; 63; do, eight, 50½; 51; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 68½; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 50½; 51; do, second mortgage, 74½; 75."

—There is a precious row in the Congressional camp at Washington. The Republicans are divided into four parties—one sustaining the action of the Senate in the Georgia matter; another sustaining the decision of the House, which was the reverse of that of the Senate on the same subject; another party maintaining the rulings of Speaker Colfax and Senator Wade, the latter characterized by Butler as arbitrary; and another party maintaining that General Butler was right in the positions he argued. The Democrats favor any and all positions that are calculated to increase the infelicity and confusion among the various factions of the Republicans, and they take comfort in the prospect of a big breach between the Senate and the House, which they say is the immediate distance, as indicated by occurrences of to-day.

—A correspondent who knows what he is talking about, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial: "In some future age those who read the history of these times will wonder that Cincinnati did not put forth all her energy to

connect herself by rail with Charleston. \* \* \* Now, let us suppose all this done, and how will the affair look? Passengers will go easily and comfortably to the waters of the Atlantic in twenty-two hours, and freight will go in forty-four hours. Arrived there, a steamship awaits you for any part of Europe, and another for the West India Islands. You will find yourself in the tropics or in the Louvre Gallery at Paris before you know it. In vain do New York and Boston think they have a monopoly of the Atlantic trade. Time is necessary for all human things, but a little time will divert them of this delusion. The great Mississippi Valley will soon make its own way to the Atlantic and Pacific, and that way will not be via New York and Boston; not at all, sir. It was absolutely necessary we should destroy slavery, before we could bring the West and South into a fair understanding with one another. But we shall have it now."

## CHARLESTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

## The Incoming Administration.

Who are to compose the Cabinet of the President elect? This, with the press and politicians of the North, is the great question of the hour. It was hoped that the day which witnessed the counting of the electoral votes and the official announcement of General Grant's election, would have solved the riddle; but that day has come and gone, and the mystery is a mystery still. It would seem that the hero of Appomattox is willing to test the value, in civil policy, of that taciturnity which has already served him so well, in popular esteem, as an evidence of—or, perhaps, a substitute for—omniscience in the art of war. But aside from the manifest considerations that would incline Grant to remain the same sphynx at the White House that he was in the field, there are very good reasons to justify him in withholding the announcement of his Cabinet as long as is consistent with a proper respect for the convenience of those whom he may have singled out as his members. By this time he must have learned something of the ways of Washington politics, and he might very well dread the tremendous pressure to which such an announcement would subject him, during the interval between now and the 4th of March, in order to secure a change of purpose with regard to some or all of the men selected. Nor could the Cabinet officers themselves, thus nominated in advance, hope to escape. Each of them would be exposed to a still more formidable onset from the grand army of office-seekers who would consider the scramble for the spoils fairly begun, and each of them would have to make for himself a host of enemies among the disappointed, before he had himself assumed the office to which he had been assigned.

But though unheeded, as yet, there is reason to believe that the choice of the President elect is already fixed. When he sees fit to give it to the public, we shall have the best index, in the character of the men chosen, of the spirit that will really govern his administration. For, in the formation of the future Cabinet, he is understood to have resolutely held himself aloof from any and all outside influences, following only the bent of his own will. More than once he has remarked in conversation on the subject, that he would as soon seek and expect advice in the selection of a wife, as of a member of his Cabinet—that the relations and duties involved in the position are of so close and confidential a character as to make it indispensable that the President should be left entirely free to select his advisers for himself, and that he would regard all efforts to overrule his personal wishes, or to induce a change of purpose in this regard, as so improper and out of place as to savor of impudence. These being his views, the people of the South, who are so largely interested in the results of his administration, will naturally await with keen interest the nominations that he is to make.

## The Savannah and Charleston Railroad.

Our readers along the seaboard, between this city and Savannah, will rejoice to learn, by the accounts which we publish from Columbia, that the prospect is bright for the speedy passage, by the General Assembly, of the bill which will put the Savannah and Charleston Railroad fairly upon its legs. The bill, in the amended form in which it passed the Senate and was yesterday reported upon favorably to the House, reads as follows:

A BILL TO ENABLE THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY TO COMPLETE THEIR ROAD.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, in regular session, on the 11th day of January, 1869, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company is authorized and empowered to borrow and raise the sum of not more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be used in extending and rebuilding their road under the provisions of their charter.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of the said Company is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds to the amount of not more than five hundred thousand dollars, payable twenty years after the date of the coupons attached for interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum payable semi-annually.

SEC. 3. That the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to receive and redeem the coupons for interest of the bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State, now past due, and to pay the same on or before the first day of September, 1869, by issuing for an equal amount of their bonds, with coupons attached for interest, payable semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, and the principle to become due two years after the date thereof. And the payment of the said bonds, so to be issued in substitution for the bonds now past due, shall be guaranteed by the State in the same manner as the said original bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company are now guaranteed by the State.

SEC. 4. That the bonds herebefore authorized for rebuilding said road shall be used exclusively for the building and rebuilding of the same. No salary shall be paid to any officer of the said road out of the funds so raised by this act.

SEC. 5. That any time after the finding of the interest coupons, as above provided, the said railroad company shall fail for six months to pay the interest due on any of their bonds, the State shall have the right to take charge of the road, and to sell the same for the purpose of paying the interest due on the bonds so defaulted.

SEC. 6. That the present lien of the State of South Carolina on said road shall, upon the issue of the bonds provided for in and by the act, be released and discharged, and the same shall be a second lien, which said second lien shall extend over and cover the whole road, and the same shall be a lien in all respects as fully provided for by law.

SEC. 7. This act shall not be of force until sanctioned by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, and the Charleston Railroad Company consent to the amendment of their charter.

—There is a precious row in the Congressional camp at Washington. The Republicans are divided into four parties—one sustaining the action of the Senate in the Georgia matter; another sustaining the decision of the House, which was the reverse of that of the Senate on the same subject; another party maintaining the rulings of Speaker Colfax and Senator Wade, the latter characterized by Butler as arbitrary; and another party maintaining that General Butler was right in the positions he argued. The Democrats favor any and all positions that are calculated to increase the infelicity and confusion among the various factions of the Republicans, and they take comfort in the prospect of a big breach between the Senate and the House, which they say is the immediate distance, as indicated by occurrences of to-day.

ter, so that the property of said corporation shall be subject to taxation in conformity to Section 2 of Article XII of the Constitution, and said consent be certified, under the seal of the corporation, to the Governor and Secretary of State. Upon the filing of said consent, the said charter shall be deemed and held to be modified in conformity with said section of the Constitution, so that no tax shall be assessed or levied upon said road until the same shall have been completed.

We trust that a measure at once so just to the State and so important as an agency in the recuperation of the most desolated region of South Carolina, will become a law without delay, so that the early spring may witness the road in active process of reconstruction, giving active employment to thousands of suffering laborers, and adding one more substantial token of our returning prosperity.

## St. Valentine's Day.

The days of madrigals and valentines have passed. To-morrow will be St. Valentine's anniversary; but few people have thought of it, and fewer still care to observe the ancient fashion for which the saint in some way became responsible. It is true that valentines are to be seen exposed in the shop windows, but many of the dealers have only brought out their old stock this season and made no new purchases. It seems almost safe to prophesy that in a few years more the practice of sending sentimental or comic missives to friends or enemies will altogether die out, and St. Valentine's day will be blotted from the calendar. The original fashion, in its legitimate shape, was pretty enough; but coarseness and vulgarity have begun of late years to sear the sentiment that it has become a "custom more honored in the breach than the observance." It is much better that there should be no more valentines, until the world grows purer.

We publish this morning, in full, the opinion of Judge Carpenter, declaring the Homestead law of this State in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, so far as it affects contracts made prior to its passage, and therefore void as regards such contracts. The law is very clear and explicit on the question raised, and in his opinion Judge Carpenter has shown himself acquainted with the law, and determined to enforce it.

## Wanted.

WANTED, A GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINE, six-horse power. Must be in fine order in every respect. JAMES H. FRINGLE, No. 6 Adger's North Wharf.

February 13

WANTED, AGENTS, \$75 TO \$200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the genuine improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SAVING MACHINE. This machine is a simple, neat, and useful device, and will save you from \$1000 for any machine that will save a stranger. It is beautiful, or more elegant than any other. It makes the same amount of work in half the time, and is cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from \$75 to \$200 per month, and will give them a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address: SEEDS & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.; Boston, Mass., or New York, N.Y.

February 13

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties peddling off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or names. One is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

(tuthtis) February 2

## Wanted to purchase a house.

Wanted to purchase a house in the lower part of the city, with not less than eight rooms, and a good garden and outbuildings. Address A. at NEWSOFFICE.

February 12

WANTED, FIVE HANDS TO WORK in a comfortable settlement and healthy location. Only reliable hands need apply, and for these liberal wages. Apply to J. H. WATKINS, at NEWSOFFICE.

February 11

WANTED, BY A LADY, A SITUATION as a companion, or to travel generally abroad. Compensation no object, as her desire is to obtain a home. The best of recommendations desired. Apply at No. 73 EAST BAY.

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February 13

To rent, a pleasant room in a genteel private family, where there are no children. Apply at No. 28 KING-STREET, near the Bank.

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TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 29 WEST BAY, containing seven square rooms, two attics, pantry, kitchen, and all necessary outbuildings; immediate possession. Apply at No. 29 WEST BAY.

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TO RENT, THAT THREE AND A HALF STORY BRICK RESIDENCE in Anson-street, one door from the corner of the old State Bank, and all necessary outbuildings; immediate possession. Apply at No. 29 WEST BAY.

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TO RENT, THAT GOOD GROCERY STORE, low rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 29 WEST BAY.

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